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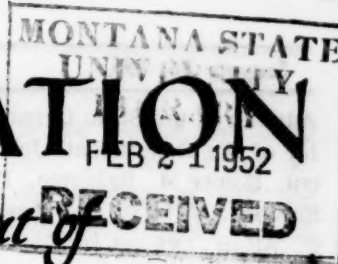
Austria

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DR. GRUBER ADDRESSES MEETING OF AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIALISTS.

On January 16, 1952, Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber spoke to the Association of Austrian Industrialists on the relations between domestic and foreign policy. "Present efforts in Western Europe," Dr. Gruber said, "are directed at cutting down the armament lead of the East within the relatively short period of one to two years. After this period the economic situation will again return to normal if new military disturbances can be avoided. The transitory difficulties, however, should not cause us to forget or underestimate the sacrifices the American people have made for Europe. Nothing would be more foolish than to regard this readiness to offer aid as a sort of permanent obligation which will continue, regardless of Europe's attitude to it."

Dr. Gruber then drew a parallel between the truce negotiations in Korea and the status of the talks on the Austrian State Treaty: "In Korea, too," Dr. Gruber elaborated, "we have an almost completed instrument for an armistice agreement, but one which cannot be finalized apparently because of certain international political reasons. It appears that the Soviet Union continues to insist that the solution of all individual issues be made subject to an overall exchange of views between the Big Powers." "But we are of the opinion," Dr. Gruber continued, "that the best and quickest road to real peace is not to be found so much in the hope we may place in large miracle conferences — although these too we would welcome with joy — but in practical and concrete work on behalf of peace. A settlement of the Korean conflict and the signing of the Austrian State Treaty are items of a peace program which are within immediate and feasible grasp. A renewal of international confidence alone will keep the armaments race within reasonable bounds."

Dr. Gruber then discussed at some length economic developments in Austria. He paid tribute to private industry for its contribution to the stability of the country's economic structure as evidenced by its price rollback program. The most important objectives still remaining to be achieved, in the eyes of the Austrian Foreign Minister, were above all increased economy in, and simplification of, the entire administrative apparatus on the basis of a return to individual responsibility. "Our attitude toward a free economy," he said, "should and can never be based on a mere defense against other forms of economic structure now coming to the fore. What we want is a system of private enterprise which is prepared to take broad measures to meet the social needs

of the masses — a system of private enterprise which does not regard national production as a mere source of luxury and a means for raising its own standard of living, but one which stands in the forefront of our economy and devotes its efforts to supplying the broad masses with a flow of commodities of the highest quality at the lowest prices. What we need is a broad-minded, receptive and politically conscious economic leadership which, through its intellectual zeal and ardor, can succeed in winning allies for the great principle of economic freedom among the broad masses of the middle class and even deep down in the working class."

DR. GRUBER STRESSES AUSTRIA'S COAL NEEDS. On January 11, 1952, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation held a special advisory meeting in Paris to discuss in detail the problem of increasing coal production in Western Europe. At the meeting, Austria's Foreign Minister Karl Gruber stressed that the question was very closely related to an equitable distribution of all the coal available in Western Europe, and pointed out the connection that existed between coal consumption and the other sources of energy available in Europe, such as electric power production. On January 12 Dr. Gruber met with Mr. Porter, the Chief of the American Economic Mission in Europe, and with members of his staff to discuss the coal question as well as the possibility of expanding Austria's water-power resources. It was agreed that an expansion of hydraulic power production facilities could contribute considerably to the alleviation of Europe's power shortage and to a reduction in expensive coal imports. With regard to the latter, the talks also dealt with the shortest route of transportation. Throughout the discussions the Americans showed great understanding for Austria's special situation.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR KLEINWAECHTER RETIRES FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Dr. Ludwig Kleinwaechter, Austria's Ambassador to the United States, whose retirements ends forty-one years of distinguished service in the Foreign Service of his country, left Washington on January 24, 1952, and will sail home from New York at the end of January. In the week preceding his departure the Ambassador paid farewell calls on Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary James E. Webb, Deputy Undersecretary H. Freeman Matthews, Assistant Secretary for European Affairs George W. Perkins and the latter's deputy, James C. H. Bonbright; Dr. Kleinwaechter also saw Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs; Adrian S. Fisher, Legal

Adviser of the State Department; Charles E. Bohlen, Counselor of the Department; John F. Simmons, the Chief of Protocol; Homer M. Byington, Director of the Office for Western European Affairs; his deputy Francis T. Williamson; Edgar P. Allan, Officer in Charge of Austrian Affairs; and many others.

On the occasion of these visits the leading officials of the Department of State told the retiring Ambassador that it was their hope Dr. Kleinwaechter left with the assurance that the American people admired the courage with which the people of Austria were facing these times of stress. They assured him that Austria's independence represented an important tenet in the policy of the United States. On January 11, 1952, the State Department officials directly concerned with Austrian affairs, under the chairmanship of Francis Williamson, Deputy Director of the Office of Western European Affairs, gave a dinner at the Mayflower Hotel in honor of the Ambassador and his family. On January 14 Mr. and Mrs. Kleinwachter gave a farewell reception at their residence for leading Government officials and the diplomatic corps. Among those who attended were Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Mrs. Acheson, Justice Frankfurter, and almost all the foreign chiefs of mission in Washington, including the Dean of the diplomatic corps, Ambassador Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne of Norway. Also present were the British and French Ambassadors, the Soviet Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador and the Swiss Minister, as well as the Chargé d'Affaires of the diplomatic mission of the Federal Republic of Germany. In addition, the retiring Austrian Ambassador and his wife gave two farewell receptions for the members of the Austrian Embassy and the officials of the Austrian E.R.P. Office and their wives, and for the Austrian colony in Washington, D.C.

NEW RUSSIAN POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVE IN AUSTRIA PAYS COURTESY CALLS. On January 14, 1952, the newly-appointed political representative of the Soviet Union in Austria, Minister S. M. Kudriawzew, accompanied by his deputy A.M. Timoschenko, paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Karl Gruber. The new envoy was later received by Chancellor Figl and Vice Chancellor Schaerf.

RESTITUTIONS OF STARHEMBERG ESTATE PROVOKES LIVELY POLITICAL DISCUSSION. It was announced early in January 1952 that the Austrian Administrative Court, in a recent decision based on the Austrian Restitution Law, has decreed the restitution of more than 80 real estate properties in Upper and Lower Austria belonging to Ernst Ruediger Starhemberg, the former Austrian Vice Chancellor and Leader of the Austrian Heimwehr who has now been living the South America for a number of years. This property had been taken over by the German Reich during the National-Socialist regime.

As soon as the news of this decision was announced the National Committee of the Austrian Socialist Party met in a special session and issued the following statement: "The decision of the Administrative Court has evoked the indignation of all sincere democrats and victims of fascism, notwithstanding the fact that the decision is based on current

statutes and, having been made by one of the highest courts in the Republic, is therefore incontestable in a constitutional state." "The aggrieved sense of justice of the people," so the statement of the Socialist Executive continued, "appeals to the convictions of justice of the representatives of the nation as the highest authority in the land in protest against this court ruling. As soon as possible the Socialist Party will introduce a resolution in the Nationalrat to the effect that the property of Ernst Ruediger Starhemberg in Austria be seized and confiscated in favor of the Republic against which he had committed high treason."

A contrary view was voiced by the Press Service of the Austrian People's Party, which warned against "a misuse of court decision for political purposes." The release further stated: "Since every citizen is equal before the law, it is impossible to revise a court judgment subsequent to its pronouncement by a new parliamentary decision or by the promulgation of laws directed against single individuals. Were an individual to be found guilty of high treason, such a sentence would automatically involve confiscation of the property in question, and a special law is therefore superfluous."

After the decision of the Constitutional Court was made public, the Communist Party called for a general strike which, however, brought no response. Nevertheless, on January 7 protest demonstrations were held in a large number of Austrian plants, but none of these led to any disturbances worthy of note.

51 CIVIL INTERNEES RELEASED FROM STEIN PRISON.

The Soviet Information Service in Austria recently announced that 51 persons who had been sentenced by Austrian courts to varying prison terms and who were serving their sentence at the Stein prison addressed a petition for pardon to the Soviet High Commissioner in Austria. The court sentences of 27 of them were revised inasmuch as they had already served two thirds of their sentence. The other persons came under the New Year's amnesty granted by the President of Austria. The Russian High Commissioner acted favorably upon the petition and issued instructions for the release of all 51 persons from the Stein prison on January 9, 1952.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF AUSTRIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY. In connection with its extraordinary party convention scheduled to open in Vienna on January 28, the national executive of the Austrian People's Party appointed a committee in mid-January to carry on negotiations with the Socialist Party regarding questions involving the further collaboration of the two coalition parties.

NEW MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL ELECTED IN SALZBURG. On January 2, the Salzburg Municipal Council elected a new Mayor and Town Council of Salzburg. The representatives of the Socialist Party of Austria submitted a motion that Town Councillor Pacher be elected as Mayor. After an opposing motion made by the representatives of the League of Independents had been defeated 26 to 12, Councillor Pacher was elected on the second ballot with 26 out of 39 votes.

AUSTRIA SIGNS NEW TRADE TREATY WITH FRANCE.

A new commercial treaty between France and Austria was signed in Paris on January 12, 1952. The new agreement shall be valid for one year and is retroactive to December 1, 1951. It calls for a mutual commodity exchange with a total value of about 700,000,000 Austrian schillings in each direction. During the terms of the treaty France will supply Austria with bread and feed grain, fertilizer, raw materials and semi-finished products (wool, yarn, alumina, rolled stock), ferroalloys and a number of manufactured goods. Austria, in turn, will ship to France and to the French Union, milled lumber, high-grade steel, cellulose, newsprint and various finished products. An agreement was also initialed for the exchange of motion pictures and cultural documentaries. This latter accord will likewise be valid for one year.

400,000,000 SCHILLINGS RELEASED FROM ERP COUNTERPART FUND.

It was announced in mid-January 1952 that C. E. Meyer, Chief of the U.S. Special Mission in Austria for Economic Cooperation, notified the Austrian Federal Government that an additional 400,000,000 schillings had been released from ERP counterpart funds as part of the Austrian capital investment program. This latest release is primarily intended to safeguard the continuity of investment projects already under way, as well as to finance new projects designed to equalize on a short-term basis Austria's balance of payments. This release also represents an important contribution to the alleviation of winter unemployment during the current season in that it assures the continuation of productive investment projects. This latest release brings the total sum so far released from the ERP Counterpart Fund since the beginning of the Marshall Plan to 7,441,000,000 schillings.

AUSTRIA'S 1951 COAL OUTPUT EXCEEDS PREVIOUS YEAR'S LEVEL.

The Austrian Ministry of Transportation and Nationalized Industries recently announced that in 1951 the country's nationalized coal mines increased their output by about 700,000 tons as compared to the 1950 figure. A total of 5,184,379 tons of coal were mined. The additional 700,000 tons were distributed as follows among the major coal consumers: The Federal Railways received 108,000 tons more than in 1950, an increase of 37.9%; the electricity works received 195,000 or 33.2% more; and industry — primarily the iron, metal, paper and building materials industries — were allotted 310,000 tons or 14.6% more than in 1950. The coal allocations for home consumption were increased by 89,000 tons or 11.8%. Coal imports, on the other hand, were about 2,000 tons below the monthly average for the first ten months of 1950.

RECORD PETROLEUM OUTPUT IN AUSTRIA.

Between 1931, when the first wells were sunk in the Zistersdorf oil fields of Lower Austria, and 1945, Austria's total output of petroleum was 4,900,000 tons. In 1944 the highest production figure up to that time was reached with an output of 1,200,000 tons. After 1945 (the end of World War II), the Austrian oil fields were taken over by the Soviet occupation authori-

ties and have since been exploited by the "Soviet Petroleum Administration." Although the early postwar output reflected an initial decline, it is estimated that by 1947 the fields were yielding some 800,000 to 900,000 tons a year. During the last few years, thanks to the addition of drilling equipment from Eastern Germany, new explorations were carried out, which, in 1950, led to the discovery of productive oil fields in the areas of Matzen, Aderklaa and Bockfliess. At the present time, about ten test bores have been completed in these areas, some of which were found to be very productive. Petroleum production has therefore increased considerably and is now estimated at 180,000 tons per month. The overall output for 1951 is estimated to have been 2,200,000 tons. The policy of forced exploitation of these fields on the part of the Soviet Petroleum Administration involves the risk that the deposits known to date will run dry in about eight years.

AUSTRIA TO INCREASE ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT BY 450 MILLION KWH.

Thanks to the expansion of existing power stations and the installation of new generating equipment, Austria's electric power industry is this year expected to increase its output by 450,000,000 KWH. Present plans call for the completion of the Grossraming and Staning power stations on the Enns River, as well as for the placement into operation of the first generator unit at the Rosenau station and the fourth at the main power house of the Kaprun station. Both the Reisseck and Voitsberg stations will each receive one new generator unit. In addition, the Kamp power station is expected to be placed into operation and the Ranna power station in the Muehlviertel will begin to pump water from the Danube to meet peak requirements. A further expansion of the thermal power stations is also being planned. The St. Andrae steam power plant in the Lavanttal will be switched to capacity production. At the Simmering steam power station, the steam turbine facilities and heavy-duty boilers will also be expanded. New relay equipment, such as high-voltage power lines and transformer stations, including the second grid of the 220,000-volt Kaprun-Ernsthofen-Vienna line and the Wien-West transformer station, which is equipped with a joint transformer for the federal railways and the central network, will contribute considerably to improving the electric power supply. Up to 18,000 workers will find employment on these projects.

NEW BILLET-ROLLING TRAIN BEGINS PRODUCTION AT DONAWITZ.

At the end of January a new billet-rolling train will go into operation at the Donawitz plant of the nationalized Alpine-Montane Gesellschaft. The tremendous installation, which was financed by Marshall Plan funds, was built at a cost of 144,000,000 schillings. Together with the blooming-roll train installed in Linz and placed into operation in the summer of 1951, this latest addition to Austria's metallurgical capacity represents the largest investment of the country's heavy industry. The modern continuous billet-rolling train will roll out the heavy blooms from the blooming-roll train, into so-called billets which can then

be sent out as semi-finished stock or processed into finished stock on the company's sheet-rolling train. The new equipment, which is of American origin, is expected to produce 40,000 tons of rolled stock per year.

VOEST RECEIVES TURKISH ORDER FOR PRESSURE LINE PIPING. In spite of strong foreign competition, the United Austrian Iron and Steel Works shortly before Christmas succeeded in obtaining a \$700,000 order from Turkey for the supply of pressure piping intended for a hydraulic power station some fifty miles from Ankara. The pressure line ordered is some 2000-odd feet long. "Aldur" steel, first developed by the VOEST in its Linz plant, will be used in the construction of the pipe. This type of steel is characterized by a very high degree of resistance to rupture. The Turkish order is to be completed by September 1953.

LINZ NITROGEN WORKS ACHIEVE RECORD OUTPUT. In 1951 the Linz Nitrogen Works are estimated to have produced 435,000 tons of calcium ammonium nitrate. This represents an increase of 70,000 tons, or 20%, over the previous year's output. The plant's own generator units consumed some 245,000,000 KWH during the year. Domestic sales totalled about 105,000 tons, or 11,000 more than in 1950. During 1951 the number of workers employed at the plant increased from 290 to 3070.

NOVEMBER 1951 FIGURES REFLECT INCREASE IN AUSTRIAN EXPORTS. In November 1951 Austria's exports reached a value of 846,000,000 schillings (as compared to 824,000,000 in October). This is but a slight improvement of the situation if compared to the record value of Austrian exports which was reached in July 1951 with a total of 919,000,000 schillings. The total imports for November amounted to 1,265,000,000 schillings (in October the figure was 1,219,000,000). Of this total, 230,000,000 were for Marshall Plan imports and 1,035,000,000 for commercial imports. ERP deliveries remained at the same level as the average for the preceding months since the start of the year. A comparison of the commercial import and export figures for November reflects a debit in the foreign trade balance of almost 190,000,000 schillings.

AUSTRIA'S ANNUAL CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION REACHES 6.5 BILLION. In 1951 more than 6.5 billion cigarettes were consumed in Austria, or half again as much as in prewar years. Of this national total, 30% were consumed in Vienna. The best-selling brands were "Donau" and "Austria III". Cigarette consumption has increased steadily since the beginning of 1951 and by August, the most active tourist month, it had reached the monthly total of 630,000,000. At the present time, monthly sales figures run to about 550,000,000 cigarettes. The sale of pipe tobacco, on the other hand, continued to decline. The 1950 figure of 1,400,000 kgs. of pipe tobacco consumed dropped to about 1,300,000 kgs. in 1951. Cigar consumption increased from five to about six million per month. The favorite brands were "Senor" and "Virginia".

NEW AUSTRIAN TRANSMITTER COMPLETED NEAR KRONSTORF. Early in January, Europe's most powerful transmitter was completed at Kronstorf near Enns (Lower Austria). Operating on a power of 100 kilowatts, the transmitter is equipped with a 900-foot transmitter antenna, a broadcast station and two directional beams, each 450 feet high. The towers are imbedded in hollow porcelain insulators, which are filled with oil and protected against cold weather by heating elements. The new transmitter will take over the network program of the Red-White-Red Broadcasting system. The exact frequency of the transmitter has not yet been announced, but is expected to be in the 400-meter band.

EMERGENCY COUNCIL OF AUSTRIAN SCIENTISTS TO PUBLISH RESEARCH DATA. The Emergency Council of Austrian Scientific Societies (which represents some 100 scientific organizations with a combined membership of more than 30,000) recently convened in extraordinary assembly. In view of the fact that during 1951 the scientific societies received only 662,000 schillings (during that same year Austria's sport clubs received more than 35,000,000 schillings), the Emergency Council feels, in the terms of the Assembly's official release, "that it is a matter of urgent necessity that the research carried out to date be published." "The publication of research data is just as important as the research itself, because only in this way will other scientists learn of the latest advances and thus be able to apply these to their further work." The Emergency Council therefore decided to sponsor a mass meeting on May 10, 1952; this demonstration of several thousand scholars and scientists is intended as an appeal to public opinion to save Austria's most valuable possession, her artists and scientists.

NEW METHOD FOR DIAGNOSIS OF BRAIN CONDITIONS DEVELOPED BY AUSTRIAN NEUROLOGIST. Dr. Karl Theo Dussik, the well-known Austrian neurologist, recently arrived in New York for a period of scientific work. About a year ago, Professor Bolt of M.I.T. and Dr. Ballantine of the Massachusetts General Hospital reported on the large-scale experimental research program carried out in accordance with Dr. Dussik's new ultrasonic method for the diagnosis of brain conditions after these American scientists had visited Dr. Dussik's clinic in Austria. Specialists in this field expressed the opinion that this method, invented by Dr. Dussik in 1937, may well represent the greatest advance for the diagnosis of brain-diseases since years.

Dr. Dussik, who comes from a Viennese family of physicians, was born in Vienna in 1908. Between 1932 and 1938 he was on the psychiatric and neurologic staff of Vienna University, where he worked under the guidance of such world-famous Austrian authorities as Professors Wagner-Jauregg and Poetzl. In 1937 he came to this country for a few months as the first collaborator of the Viennese inventor of insulin-shock treatment for schizophrenia, Dr. Manfred Sakel.

After the war Dr. Dussik founded the "Salzkammergut" private hospital in Bad Ischl, which is located in one of Austria's most picturesque areas, near Salzburg. Under the direction of Dr. Dussik, new methods of therapy were in-

troduced in the treatment of diseases for which the prognosis is generally doubtful, such as multiple sclerosis infantile paralysis, muscular atrophy, arthritis and all other rheumatic diseases of the nervous system, joints and muscles, as well as for the treatment of premature senility and circulatory disturbances in the nervous system. The success achieved was such that patients from all over Austria as well as from other countries in Europe, the Near East and even from overseas sought successful treatment at the institute to an increasing extent.

Of the many medical innovations made at the Institute, the aforementioned method of brain diagnosis was the one which received international recognition, although to date it has been applied practically only there. The method itself, which is known as "hyperphonography", makes it possible to obtain detailed images of the brain on the patient himself. In the future, however, it will also be applicable to other regions of the body as well. Even large tumors of the brain, for example, are generally not visible in an X-ray picture. Therefore, methods of introducing air in the cavities of the brain or of injecting a skiagraphic material into the blood vessels of the brain were, up to now, the only ways of using X-rays in the diagnosis of brain diseases. But these methods are unpleasant and may even be dangerous to the patient.

Instead of X-rays, Dr. Dussik's new method makes use of a thin ultrasonic bundle of very weak, imperceptible intensity. By means of auto-experimentation, using himself as guinea pig, and animal experiments, the author proved first that the method was completely harmless. The patient himself is wholly insensitive to the procedure, which requires ten minutes. The ultrasonic bundle is led through the skull and then optically recorded on film; a picture is thus produced which shows the physicians the inner details of the brain. This method makes it possible, for example, to detect even small tumors of the brain in an early stage of development; these may appear, for example, as a distinctly visible dark spot.

Ultrasonics represent a peculiar form of energy which has found application in the field of medicine in the past few years, particularly in Europe. This form of energy is, physically, entirely different from electro-magnetic vibrations, such as, for example, short waves, diathermy and also X-rays. In sound, the particles themselves vibrate. In medicine, sonic vibrations are used which have a frequency of more than a million per second and are therefore inaudible, since the highest tone audible to the human ear has a frequency of 16,000 per second.

Dr. Dussik's method is based on a simple recording method of these ultrasonic vibrations, developed by him and since 1945, in collaboration with his brother, the physicist, in the course of many years of work under the most difficult of conditions. The method still requires, and is susceptible to, further technical improvements which can best be achieved at the excellent scientific institutes in this country today with the presence of the inventor.

Just as X-rays, ultrasonics are also of significance—in

addition to their use in the field of diagnosis — as a new method of physical therapy. Dr. Dussik was able to demonstrate that a judicious application of ultrasonic therapy can be of considerable value in the treatment of many diseases, which are otherwise difficult to influence. To date he has treated more than 2,000 patients and supervised the treatment of 8,000 others. He himself has so far administered more than 45,000 ultrasonic irradiations, thus acquiring extensive experience in this important field.

Dr. Dussik's activities in this country will certainly contribute to the integration of Austria's long-standing medical tradition with the progressive development of medical research in the United States, with a view to helping man in his continuing battle against disease.

VITAMIN T DISCOVERED AT GRAZ ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Austrian scientists recently succeeded in isolating from the bodies of termites and insects closely related to them a vitamin-like enzyme which was found to exert a marked effect on the psychic and physical functions of the human body. When this active substance, which has been named Vitamin T because it was isolated from termites, is administered to human beings it accelerates both the assimilation processes of the body as well as the functional capacity of the mind. The most convincing results were obtained when Vitamin T was administered to highly underweight infants, many of whom were on the borderline between the ability to absorb food and incapacity to do so. In addition, Vitamin T can shorten the period of convalescence after infectious diseases as well as reduce the incidence of relapses.

AWARD OF AUSTRIAN STATE PRIZES FOR ART, MUSIC AND LITERATURE.

The 1951 official state prizes for art, music and literature were awarded by Dr. Felix Hurdes, Austrian Minister of Education, in Vienna on December 20, 1951, to:

Felix Braun, born in Vienna in 1885, internationally known as one of Austria's leading lyric poets and novelists, received the Prize for Literature. In 1947, Braun was also awarded the Prize of the City of Vienna.

Egon Kornauth, born in 1891, composer, professor at the Vienna Academy of Music and at the Salzburg Mozarteum, was the recipient of the Prize of Music. He has mainly written chamber and orchestral music and songs.

Alfred Kubin, born 1877, a painter with an unmistakable personal style, was awarded the Art Prize. Kubin, who lives in Upper Austria, is very well known outside of Austria for his lithographs and water colors.

In addition to these three major prizes, three other prizes were given for the encouragement of deserving young artists and another three as a token of recognition of promising talents.

The prizes of the first category were awarded to: Literature—Franz Puehringer, born in 1906 in Upper Austria, for his play "Der Koenig von Torelore", first performed at Linz, Upper Austria, in 1951, and to Harald Zusanek for his drama "Warum graebst du Centurio?" Music—Theodor Berger, born 1905, composer of numerous orchestral works, who was

awarded the Prize of the City of Vienna in 1949 for his ballet "Homeric Symphony", which was produced by the Vienna State Opera. Art-A prize for sculpture was awarded to Hans Knesl, known for a number of large-scale sculptures. Another prize, for the engraving of medals, went to Ferdinand Welz.

The prizes of the last category were distributed as follows: Literature — Franz Hiesel und Hans F. Kuehnelt; Music — Arthur Michl and Robert Leukauf; Art — Gottfried Buchberger, Robert Ullmann and Franz Staud.

NAMES OF AUSTRIANS APPOINTED TO INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED.

Lester Markel of The New York Times, who is chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Press Institute, early in January announced the names of the members appointed to the Institute's 23 national committees. The latter are charged with furthering the work of the Institute in their respective countries. The following noted newspapermen were listed as members of the Austrian Committee: Dr. Oscar Pollak of the "Arbeiter-Zeitung", Chairman; Karl Floedl, publisher, of Vienna; Vinzenz Ludwig Ostry, President of the Newspaper Guild; and Fritz Molden of "Die Presse."

CONCERT TOUR OF THE ACADEMY'S CHAMBER CHORUS.

The Chamber Chorus of the Vienna Academy, a vocal ensemble consisting of 24 graduates from and students at the Vienna Academy of Music, left for a new concert tour through Italy under the musical direction of Professor Ferdinand Grossmann. The tour, which lasted from January 9 to 27, 1952, included concerts in Verona, Reggio-Calabria, Messina, Aquila and Rome. In Naples, the Viennese singers gave two recitals which featured Mozart's Requiem as well as Johann Sebastian Bach's Missa Brevis in D major and his Cantata No. 65. In these renditions, the choral group was accompanied by the professorial orchestra of the local conservatory. The concert given in Turin was devoted exclusively to A Capella works of Bach and Palestrina. This second tour was made possible by the tremendous success achieved by the Academy Chamber Chorus during its Italian tour last year.

GRANDMA MOSES PAINTING ACQUIRED BY AUSTRIAN GALLERY.

The Austrian Gallery in the Belvedere recently acquired a painting by Anna Mary Robertson Moses, better known as "Grandma Moses," to art lovers throughout the world. This makes the Austrian Gallery the first European Museum to have acquired a painting by the well-known American artist. The painting in question is her "A Storm at Home on the Farm", which was seen some time ago in poster form at a Grandma Moses Exhibition in Vienna. The picture, which is still in New York at the present time, is expected to arrive in Vienna shortly.

GENERAL CLARK HEADS LIST OF SPONSORS OF VIENNA BENEFIT PERFORMANCE ON FEB. 11th.

General Mark Clark heads the list of honorary sponsors of the performance of "Greetings from Vienna" to be given on Feb. 11 at 8:30 P.M. at the Central Needle Trades High School, 225 West 24th St., for the benefit of the fund for the restoration

of St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna's famous landmark.

Lady Annstrong, President of the Ladies of Charity, Mr. René d'Harnoncourt, Director of the Museum of Modern Art, Dr. Franz Leitner, Acting Austrian Consul General in New York, Dr. Anton Krogner, President, and Mr. R.F. Mattesich North American Representative, of the Austrian State Tourist Department which is arranging the benefit performance, are also on the list of sponsors.

"Greetings from Vienna" will feature the premiere of the new production of the Third Austrian Students' Goodwill Tour, directed by Dr. Oskar Bock of the University of Vienna, which recently registered such an outstanding success in its tour of USO camps. The new show, a lively combination of Viennese and Austrian folk songs, dances and instrumental music, is handsomely costumed and features Miss Susanne Polster of Vienna and several excellent yodellers and slap dancers.

A message from General Clark will be read to the group. An excerpt from it follows:

"The reconstruction of the magnificent Cathedral of Saint Stephen's in the old Inner City of Vienna is an undertaking that brings to mind the desires of freedom-loving people to restore its great monuments of civilization destroyed by war.... The accomplishments of the Austrian Student Goodwill Tour are well known and appreciated...."

Tickets for "Greetings from Vienna," ranging from \$1.20 to \$2.40, are obtainable from The Austrian State Tourist Department, 48 East 48th Street, New York, or at the box office on the night of the performance.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE OF AUSTRIAN ART FILM.

Under the auspices of the Austrian Consulate General in New York a special performance of the great Austrian art film "St. Matthew Passion" will be given at the Park Avenue theater (Park Avenue and 59th Street) on Tuesday, February 5, 1952, at 8:30 p.m. sharp, for the benefit of the "Margit Bokor Memorial Fund of Columbia University". Preceding the film Mme. Elisabeth Hoengen and Mr. Paul Schoeffler, members of the Vienna State Opera and of the Metropolitan Opera Company will present a musical program as their gracious contribution to this worthy cause. As the Park Avenue theater has only limited seating capacity, orders for tickets should be mailed immediately to the Austrian Consulate General, 683 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. Regular admission to the theater is \$1.25 incl. tax. Readers are invited to add a contribution for the "Margit Bokor Memorial Fund", which will be used for cancer research both in this country and in Austria. Contributions for the Fund are tax-deductible and will be acknowledged separately by Columbia University.

FRANZ LEDERER RETURNS TO THE SCREEN. The Viennese screen actor Franz Lederer, who was one of the best-known and best-liked film stars of the German and Austrian screen in the early days of the sound film, will return to the screen soon for the first time since World War II. He has been signed up to play the lead in the screen version of Alexander Lernet-Holenia's novel "I Was Jack Mortimer" which the American Transglobe Motion Picture Company is producing as its first project in Vienna.

EXTENSIVE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY AUSTRIAN SUMMER SCHOOLS IN 1952.

As in preceding years, Austria's summer and language schools will again this year offer extensive educational facilities, as well as an attractive program of activities that will include attendance of the Festivals in Salzburg and Bregenz and visits to famous places of interest. The present rate of exchange—26 Austrian schillings to 1 U.S. dollar—still makes Austria one of the most inexpensive countries of travel.

TRANSPORTATION, VISA AND MILITARY PERMIT: Students are responsible for their own transportation to Austria. For travel information consult your local travel agent or the Austrian State Tourist Department, 48 East 48th Street, New York 17, N.Y. The Laborde Travel Service, Inc., 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y., (sponsored by the Co-operative Bureau of Teachers) offers round trips by air or boat at reduced prices for teachers and students desiring to attend the Alpbach or Mayrhofen summer schools. The Military Permit for Austria has been abolished. No visa will be required, but for a visit to Vienna the "Gray Card" is still needed.

CREDITS: Foreign institutions do not use the American credit system. A student who wishes recognition of academic credit in this country must make prior arrangements with the dean of his own college or university.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA will conduct courses in English on Political Science, the German Language and the Liberal Arts from *July 16 to August 27* (approved under G.I. Bill of Rights). Located at *Schloss Traunsee near Gmunden (Upper Austria)*, the school is organized for the purpose of promoting better understanding and an exchange of European-American Cultural relations. In addition to the academic program, there will be a series of conducted tours and field trips, including visits to performances at the Salzburg Festivals. The all-inclusive cost for the six-week period is around \$185.00. Applications should be addressed to the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street, New York City, N. Y.

THE AUSTRIAN COLLEGE SOCIETY, an educational institution working in close cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, will hold *The Alpbach European Forum, Eighth Summer Seminar, at Alpbach near Innsbruck (Tyrol) from August 16 to September 5*. There will be courses in German and English on Philosophy, the Philosophy of History, Theology, History, Literature, Psychology, Law, Economics, Sociology, Mathematics, Physics, Music,

Fine Arts, etc. At least one year's attendance at a college or university and a working knowledge of German are required. Exhibitions, Concerts and Excursions. Approximate cost: \$80.00. Applications should be addressed either to the Austrian Consulate General, Information Department, 509 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y., or to the Laborde Travel Service, Inc., 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

THE CATHOLIC FACULTY OF SALZBURG will conduct a summer session with an interesting program of courses from *August 3 to 17*. These are being scheduled in such a way as not to conflict with important Festival events. There will be courses and seminars in history and literature. Inquiries and applications should be addressed to: Sekretariat der Salzburger Hochschulwochen, Kapitelplatz 2, Salzburg, Austria.

THE UNIVERSITY OF INNSBRUCK will organize four sessions (of about 20 days each), at *Mayrhofen in the Zillertal (Tyrol) starting on June 22, July 13, August 3 and August 23* (approved under the G.I. Bill of Rights). There will be courses in language and literature combined with a strong extracurricular program and optional excursions to the Festivals at Salzburg and Bayreuth. Fees to be announced. Inquiries and applications should be addressed to: The Secretary, International Summer Courses, Meinhardtstrasse 3, Innsbruck, Austria, or to the Laborde Travel Service, Inc., 1776 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

THE SALZBURG MOZARTEUM (approved under the G.I. Bill of Rights) will conduct an *International Summer Academy from July 20 to August 31*. There will be courses on different branches of music and the theatre in several languages, including English. Fees to be announced. Accommodations through the Mozarteum. Inquiries and applications should be addressed to the International Summer Academy, Mozarteum, Schwarzstrasse 26, Salzburg, Austria.

THE ANDERL-ROGGE INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGES, GRAZ, (Styria), will organize special summer courses *during July and August*. There will be courses in elementary and advanced German for foreigners, and courses in literature. All courses in foreign languages are taught by means of the Elisabeth Anderl method—an eminently successful method of language instruction based on the principles of language structure. Fee for the four-week course is \$35.

Room and board arranged through Institute in hotels or pensions at a price of \$3.00 to \$4.00 a day. For registration and detailed information write to Anderl-Rogge Institute, Buergergasse 4, Graz, Austria.

The Information Department of the Austrian Consulate General, 509 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y., telephone: MUrray Hill 7-4766, will be glad to answer all inquiries on these and other Austrian educational facilities and courses of study open to foreign students. Some printed general information on the study of foreign students at Austrian universities and institutes of higher education is also available upon request.

SALZBURG HOTEL INDUSTRY DECIDES AGAINST PRICE INCREASE. At a conference recently called by Governor Klaus of Salzburg to discuss tourist rates, it was decided not to raise the rates that will be charged by the Salzburg hotel industry during the 1952 summer season. The prices

will therefore remain at the same level as they were after July 15, 1951. The hotelmen also agreed to improve the quality of hotel service in all rate categories. They also expressed the desire to place new hotel booking regulations into effect speedily and to simplify hotel bills.

LAST MINUTE NEWS.

AUSTRIAN COALITION CABINET REORGANIZED. Vienna, January 23 — Austria reorganized its cabinet last night without any changes in the party structure of the coalition. The reconstruction of Chancellor Figl's Cabinet was aimed at enabling the Government to meet forthcoming economic problems to the best possible advantage.

The cabinet changes sponsored by the People's Party included the following: Dr. Ernst Kolb, former Minister of Commerce, took over the position of Federal Minister of Education. Replacing Dr. Kolb as new Minister of Commerce is Dr. Josef Boeck-Greissau, Executive Vice President of the Austrian Association of Industrialists. He recently led an ECA sponsored delegation to study industrial matters in the United States. Dr. Reinhard Kamitz was appointed as the new Minister of Finance to replace Dr. Eugen Margaretha. The new Finance Minister was Professor of Economics at Vienna University and Deputy Secretary General of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce. Franz Thoma, President of the Styrian Chamber of Agriculture, took over the post of Federal Minister of Agriculture replacing Mr. Josef Kraus.

The Socialist Party made only one proposal in the cabinet reshuffle suggesting the addition of Andreas Korp as Under-secretary in the Department of the Interior in charge of price control.

The People's Party organ "Neue Wiener Tageszeitung" commenting on the cabinet reorganization today said: "The

reconstruction of Chancellor Figl's Cabinet must be seen in the light of forthcoming difficult decisions on economic problems on which Austria's further development will depend. Marshall Plan aid, which has been sharply reduced, will soon be discontinued for good. We must, therefore, increase exports and production. It is necessary to mobilize all available economic strength and to enlist highly capable men."

DR. SCHULLER HONORED IN NEW YORK. Dr. Richard Schuller, 81, received a citation on January 12, 1952, at a luncheon given at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., New York City, from the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science which outlined his forty years as an "eminent social scientist, statesman and teacher." In 1938 Dr. Schuller fled from his native Austria. He has been teaching economics at the New-School for more than ten years, will continue to teach some classes and carry on some of his private business from his home. As a principal economic adviser to various Austrian governments Dr. Schuller was for 40 years active in the domestic and foreign service of his country. He negotiated so many trade treaties that he was called "the patriarch of negotiators."

FILM MUSEUM IN VIENNA. On December 14, 1951, an Austrian film museum was opened in Vienna. The museum owns some 2,500,000 ft. of film in a collection covering the entire history of the motion picture from its earliest times. Connected with the Museum the third of its kind in Europe, after those of Paris and Prague is a projecting hall for silent films.

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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